

ALLISON, WAR-TIME GRAFTER

HUGHES, HIS SPONSOR, NOT CENSURED IN MILLION-DOLLAR STEAL LIBERAL EXPOSURE PROVES MINISTER'S FAVORITE A CROOK

BRITISH LINE PUSHED AHEAD; TAKE A WOOD THEN LOSE PART

War Office Announces Advance
Beyond Longueval.

LOSE SOME GROUND TAKEN

Battle of Last Few Days Proves
Supremacy Passing to
Allies.

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 21.—2:55 p.m.—The British line north of Bazentin and Longueval has been pushed forward to Toureaux Wood, the war office announced today. The British drove the Germans from the wood, but lost part of this position subsequently.

"The battle continues without intermission between the Leipzig redoubt on the west and Delville Wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Toureaux Wood, from which we drove the enemy."

"During the night the enemy counter-attacked, after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting an entry into the northern part of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the southern half."

"Elsewhere there is no change."

ENEMY'S STRENGTH WANING.
[Canadian Press.]
New York, July 21.—A New York Times cable from London, dated yesterday, says: Gen. Haig's communications stating that more ground has been gained in Delville Wood and Longueval are regarded as affording convincing proof that the British are establishing a decided supremacy over the enemy. A German counter-attack was expected. If the Germans had failed to make one at this juncture, it would have been a clear proof that they were too weak or exhausted to take advantage of the opportunity given by the British occupation of new ground, for the defence of which only hurried measures were possible. The German counter-attack was delivered in great strength and met a certain amount of success. One of the best military critics here says: "If the British recover lost ground, we shall have great reason to be satisfied, for it will show the enemy's strength is definitely on the wane, and that the sanguine calculations about the depletion of his reserves which are being circulated in France have substantial foundation."

HYDRO LINEMEN KILLED BY HANGING LIVE WIRE

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Petrograd, July 21.—A fatal accident occurred here this morning when George Keys, a hydro lineman, was electrocuted by a hanging live wire, which was being dragged along by a passing motor car. He was attended by Dr. Calder and Dr. Smith, but did not regain consciousness.

SUB SINKS YSER.
[Canadian Press.]
London, July 21.—1:08 p.m.—Lloyd reports that the British steamship Yser has been sunk.

The Yser sailed June 15 from Portland, Me., for Cotte, France. Her gross tonnage was about 3,300.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 95; lowest, 71.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 75; lowest, 66.

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.
Toronto, July 21.—8 a.m. Forecast.

Today—Moderate northwest to north winds; a few light showers or thunderstorms, but generally fair and not quite so warm.

Saturday—Moderate winds; fine and not quite so warm.

Temperatures.
Stations. High. Low. Weather.
Victoria..... 55..... 40..... Clear
Calgary..... 75..... 50..... Fair
Winnipeg..... 82..... 62..... Clear
Port Arthur..... 82..... 62..... Clear
Perry Sound..... 86..... 70..... Cloudy
Port Stanley..... 86..... 70..... Cloudy
Buffalo..... 86..... 70..... Cloudy
Toronto..... 88..... 72..... Cloudy
Kingston..... 88..... 72..... Cloudy
Ottawa..... 88..... 72..... Fair
Montreal..... 90..... 72..... Fair
Quebec..... 90..... 70..... Cloudy
Father Point..... 68..... 54..... Cloudy

Counter-Attacks of Foe Broken by French Troops; Thrown Back in Disorder

Massed Charges of Germans Against French Repulsed With Heavy Losses—French Penetrate Trenches of Foe at Rheims.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, July 21, noon.—Positions captured yesterday by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counter-attack during the night. The Germans charged the French line south of Soyecourt, but the war office announced today, suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder.

A strong German detachment which advanced to the attack in the Chaulens region was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims the French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders.

On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides in the vicinity of Chattancourt and Fleury.

French aeroplanes successfully bombarded stations at Conflans, Mars la Tour, Bumars la Tour, Longuyon and Briulles.

MYSTERY IN CAMP PURCHASE SHOWN BY SEARCH FOR DEEDS

Many Plans of Parcels of Land Filed, But Official Transfers Missing—C. P. R. Agent Gets "Valuable Consideration and \$1" for 4,120 Acres—5,000 Acres Accounted For.

[Canadian Press.]
Barrie, July 20.—Why are the deeds of the sale of certain parcels of land in Essa and Toronto Townships not filed at the registry office here? The plans of these parcels were all filed last May.

Several of the deeds have been registered, but certain deeds which closed the sale to His Majesty King George of some 20,000 acres "to be used as a training area" and known today as Camp Borden are not yet in possession of the registry.

500 Acres at \$3,600.
It is nearly three months since the Duckworths, Tom and Archie, signed the agreements of sale for broken lot 32, containing 100 acres, and lot 31, containing 400 acres, to the Government for \$3,600. The date of the sale was May 1, 1916. On this parcel troops are now training, and this deed is registered.

Another parcel, though, held by J. B.

RUSSIANS RETIRED IN ONE SECTOR, SAY AUSTRIAN REPORTS

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, July 21.—Via Sayville Wireless.—A retirement of the Russians in one sector of the Volhynian battlefield is reported in the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters report of July 20, which says:

"In Volhynia, the Germans pushed the enemy back west of the Zulazce (Zvinsky?) lowlands toward the north."
"In the Italian war theatre the situation is quiet."

SUNK BY A SUBMARINE OFF ALGERIAN COAST

[Canadian Press.]
Algiers, Algeria, July 21.—Via London.—The British steamship Grange-moor, 3,138 tons gross, and owned by the Moore Line of Newcastle, has been sunk by a submarine. Her crew was landed.

TWO SUBS SUNK.
[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, July 21.—Via Sayville Wireless.—The destruction in the Northern Adriatic on July 15 of two submarines, one of them Italian, by Austrian torpedo boats, is announced in an official communication received here today from Vienna.

SAVE THE MAP

The Advertiser today publishes on page 4 a detail map of the scene of operations on the western front. It shows the towns, villages, railways and roads.

By cutting this out and preserving it Advertiser readers will find it valuable for reference.

ALLISON AND HUGHES.

IN THE House of Commons Sir Sam Hughes introduced a letter from his friend, Col. Allison:

I may say further concerning Col. Allison—I shall refer to the matter of fuses in a very short time—that in all his dealings with business firms in the United States he has in each instance, so I am informed and believe, given those with whom he dealt the following letter, or one similar:

Confirming my verbal statements to you of yesterday, and in order that there can not be any room for misunderstanding, I now reaffirm in writing my position in connection with the fuse question.

I have been and am doing my very best to secure the lowest prices possible for the Government, and above all things, wish to do whatever I can to aid them in procuring the best workmanship, lowest prices and largest deliveries possible, and if you are bidding for the manufacture of this fuse for the shell committee or the Canadian Government, I want it distinctly understood that I do not want any profit added to the price under any conditions, with the intention of providing a commission for me, as I would not under any circumstances accept a commission of any kind from anybody, in connection with this matter. Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) J. WESLEY ALLISON.

ITALIAN TROOPS MAY BE SENT TO WESTERN FRONT

Expected That War Will Soon Be Declared Against Germany.

COMPLETE BREAK NEAR Persons and Property of Germans To Be Treated As of Enemy.

GOVT. ISSUES A DECREE

German Property and Interests in Italy Valued At \$250,000,000.

[Canadian Press.]
Rome, July 21.—Via Rome, July 21.—A ministerial decree was issued today placing the persons and property of Germans on the same footing of those of Austrians and Hungarians.

The decree does not directly mention Germans, but states that allies of Austria are to be treated as enemies and their subjects and goods are liable to sequestration.

Prior to the war German property and interests in Italy were estimated to be worth \$250,000,000. Their value is now placed at about \$150,000,000. There are only a few German subjects now in Italy, and these will be either placed in concentration camps or sent across the Swiss border.

There has been a strong agitation in Italy for some time for the breaking off of all relations with Germany. The curious situation caused by Italy being at war with Austria, while nominally at peace with Germany, was emphasized by an agreement between Rome and Berlin, wherein all rights of the citizens of one country domiciled in the other were to be respected. On July 15 this agreement was denounced by Italy on the ground it was not being observed by Germany. If war is now declared Italian troops may be sent to the western front, according to the expectations expressed in London and Paris.

GRAND DUKE TAKES TOWN FROM TURKS BELOW TREBIZOND

[Canadian Press.]
Petrograd, July 21.—Via London, 5:35 p.m.—The capture by Russian troops of the town of Gumushane, 46 miles southwest of Trebizond, in Turkish Armenia, was announced today by the war office.

TILLSONBURG YOUTH RELEASED IN TORONTO

TORONTO, July 20.—Ernest W. Jackson of Tillsonburg, who has been held by the Toronto police on suspicion after adventures at Hong Kong and Vancouver with authorities, has been released on order of the magistrate.

MEREDITH-DUFF COMMISSION DENOUNCES HUGHES' "SOUL OF HONOR" FRIEND, ALLISON; CONDUCT CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED OR EXCUSED

Liberal Charges Proved to the Hilt by Report Brought Down Today—Man Defended to the End by Minister of Militia Is Labelled "Grafter," While Sir Sam Escapes Censure---Col. Carnegie Incompetent in Permitting Contract To Go To Americans.

The judgment further announces the opinion of the commissioners that Colonel Allison "while professing to be acting as the friend of General Hughes, and to be doing what he did in regard to the fuse contracts solely out of friendship for him, and without any expectation of or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services, Allison was instrumental in bringing about a contract in which he was pecuniarily interested. IF WE ACCEPTED ALLISON'S STATEMENT WE WOULD HAVE BEEN BOUND TO SAY THAT HIS CONDUCT IN TAKING BENEFIT OF THE AGREEMENT AS TO COMMISSION WITHOUT INFORMING GENERAL HUGHES AND THE COMMITTEE, COULD NOT BE EITHER JUSTIFIED OR EXCUSED."

This is the reply of Chief Justice Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff to Sir Sam Hughes' repeatedly reiterated claims of honesty for his friend, Hon. Col. J. Wesley Allison, of whom Hughes said "I would sooner trust him than any man in this House," the premier being present at the time.

[Canadian Press.]
Ottawa, July 21.—Maj.-Gen. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and the shell committee are found not to have been entitled to promise or pay any commission, reward or remuneration, by the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission which this morning handed down judgment on the evidence taken before it in relation to the charges made in the House of Commons by George W. Lyte, Liberal member for Richmond, N. S., on fuse contracts let to the International Fuse and Arm Company and the American Ammunition Company, two concerns manufacturing in the United States.

KNOW HE WAS TO GET SHARE.

The commissioners state that they cannot accept the explanation of Col. Allison, friend of Gen. Hughes, that when he (Allison) arranged the fuse contract for the American Ammunition Company that he had no thought of a commission and find that he had knowledge that he was to share equally in any benefit accruing to Yoakum, a member of the syndicate behind the company. Col. Allison's gift of \$105,000 to Miss Edwards, his sister-in-law, which was a feature of the evidence, is found to have been a "voluntary gift." The commissioners further find that Gen. Hughes, Gen. Bertram and the shell committee knew nothing of the Allison commission.

CARNEGIE OVERBURDENED WITH WORK

Col. Carnegie, ordnance advisor to the shell committee is found to have been overburdened with work and the complaint is made by the commission that he should not have been entrusted with the business or commercial side of the contracts. The commissioners make it very plain that the colonel's integrity is not affected by their references to his part in the deals. He had no knowledge of the commission paid to Allison. It finds that "a mistake was made in placing upon the already overburdened shoulders of Col. Carnegie, ordnance expert to the shell committee, the work of conducting the business or commercial part of the transaction, for which work he possessed no special qualifications." No doubt is suggested or implied of the integrity of Col. Carnegie.

The judgment further announces the opinion of the commissioners that Col. Allison,

"while professing to be acting as the friend of Gen. Hughes, and to be doing what he did in regard to the fuse contracts solely out of friendship for him, and without any expectation of or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services, Allison was instrumental in bringing about a contract in which he was pecuniarily interested. If we had accepted Allison's statement we would have been bound to say that his conduct in taking benefit of the agreement as to commission without informing Gen. Hughes and the committee could not either be justified or excused."

Dealing with Gen. Hughes, the judgment states that he "had nothing to do with the making of the Edwards cartridge case contract, and as far as evidence appears, knew nothing about the transaction being entered into."

THE HOME TOWN CONTRACT.

The judgment is a lengthy document. The first portion is a summary of the evidence taken before the commissioners. The report of the commission at the outset states:

"We see nothing in the letter of Gen. Hughes asking the shell committee for a shell contract for his home town of Lindsay to suggest the exercise of influence or pressure in the awarding of contracts. It was a most natural and in no way improper thing for the minister to call the attention of the committee to the claims

of manufacturers of the constituency which he represents to consideration."

Dealing with the alleged discrimination against Canadian manufacturers the report continues:

"Col. Carnegie was undoubtedly anxious that all munitions of war that the shell committee desired to obtain which could be produced in Canada should be made in Canada, and he made considerable efforts to bring about the manufacturing of time fuses in Canada, and it was owing to his persuasion that the war office was induced to consent to the shell committee placing the experimental order for the manufacture in Canada of 20,000 time fuses."

COL. CARNEGIE'S REASONING.

"He ultimately came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to insure the production by Canadian manufacturers of such fuses, at all events with the dispatch that was necessary. Such knowledge as he had of the conditions of the manufacturing industries of Canada and the facilities which Canadian manufacturers then possessed for entering upon the work of manufacturing time fuses, convinced him that they had not then, and could not obtain, the machinery, tools and trained experts that, in his judgment, were essential to enable them to produce the loaded fuses with the dispatch that he considered necessary."

"It is quite clear that, down to the latter part of May, the members of the shell committee had not given up the idea of having time fuses manufactured there, in part at least, by American companies who would ultimately establish their manufacturing in Canada."

"We are not, we think, called upon to express an opinion as to whether the view that was taken by Col. Carnegie and the shell committee was a sound view, but the decision of the committee is not fairly open to adverse criticism, and there can be no doubt that it was honestly arrived at, and it is equally clear, when all the circumstances are considered, that it cannot be said to have been unreasonable."

"In our judgment the members of the shell committee would have assumed a grave responsibility and would have exposed themselves to severe criticism if the opinion of their expert adviser, which ultimately carried their judgment, had been disregarded and the contracts had been given to Canadian manufacturers and their efforts to produce the fuses had resulted in failure."

CANADIANS CAN MAKE FUSES.

"It is gratifying to know that the efforts that have been made by the imperial munitions board (the new shell committee) have demonstrated the possibility of successfully producing time fuses in Canada by Canadian manufacturers, and producing them with a rapidity at least equal to that of any production elsewhere. The success that has attended the efforts of the board is, no doubt, largely due to its having established an assembling and loading plant of its own, under the superintendence of Mr. Hathaway of the Northern Electric Company, which has patriotically placed part of its staff at the disposal of the imperial munitions board."

"It would have been mere folly for the shell committee, organized as it was, to have attempted in May, 1915, the establishment of an assembling and loading plant of its own. It had not been authorized by the war office to provide one, and if it had been the whole weight would have fallen upon Col. Carnegie—and he was already overburdened with the details of transactions, the burden of which ought not to have been cast upon the shoulders of the committee's technical adviser. It is quite evident that at that time the work of the committee had increased enormously, and that the committee's organization was not adequate to deal with it, and that the attempt to do with the organization it had, what